

I first found this plant in 1895, growing among stones by a roadside in Pittsford, Rutland County, Vermont. The specimens formed a large clump. Nearby grew *D. marginalis* and a form of *D. spinulosa*.

In 1901 the hybrid clump was transplanted to Mr. George E. Davenport's garden in Medford, Massachusetts, where it has remained since. It has produced mostly smaller fronds in the new location than in the old, but apparently has lost none of its peculiar characteristics at any time.

Type specimens are in the herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden.

I am greatly indebted to Mr. Davenport for his kind assistance in the study of this fern.

NOTE BY MR. DAVENPORT.—Since Miss Slosson's fern was transplanted to my garden in 1901 it has increased to five plants from young crowns growing out from the main rootstalk. One of the new plants was sent to Miss Slosson and another has been reserved for the Botanical Garden at Cambridge. During the past two seasons I have pressed all available fronds from the original plant and specimens of these will be deposited in the Gray Herbarium, the Herbarium of the New England Botanical Club, and the Davenport Herbarium of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. In 1893 Mr. Raynal Dodge collected some specimens which he regarded as of hybrid origin between *Nephrodium spinulosum* and *N. marginale*. These I have had under examination for some time, but in the absence of the rootstalk, and other necessary data, I have not been able to satisfy myself as to their exact status. They differ greatly, however, from Miss Slosson's fern.—G. E. D.

EXPLANATION OF FIGURES:—Fig. 1, portion of a pinna of *Dryopteris Pittsfordensis*, $\times 1\frac{1}{2}$. Fig. 2, part of a pinna of *D. spinulosa intermedia*, $\times 1\frac{1}{2}$. Fig. 3, part of a pinna of *D. marginalis*, $\times 1\frac{1}{2}$.

THE RANGE OF SAURURUS CERNUUS EXTENDED INTO RHODE ISLAND.—In August, 1902, while exploring the meadowlands stretching from Adamsville, Rhode Island, to the ocean shore, Judge Benjamin Cook, Jr., ran across some plants, which were at once recognized as *Saururus cernuus*, L. One year later, July 29, 1903, Mr. Cook and the writer visited the locality and found the plants at

the height of their flowering period. As *Saururus cernuus* does not appear to be recorded from Rhode Island, the discovery was considered worthy of note, and fresh specimens were sent to the Gray Herbarium and the Herbarium of Brown University. The locality in which these plants were found is about two and one-half miles southwest of Adamsville, Rhode Island. The plants seem to be well established, for a small stream running through an open meadow was literally choked with *Saururus* for more than fifty yards of its course. A more extended exploration of that neighborhood failed to reveal another spot where the plants grew. The new station is interesting from the fact that it brings *Saururus cernuus* well across Rhode Island, and very nearly into Massachusetts.—S. N. F. SANFORD, Fall River, Massachusetts.

SOME INTRODUCED PLANTS OF CONNECTICUT.—A group of plants introduced in Connecticut, probably with grain, has already been noted (RHODORA III: 60), and those growing in another place near by seem worthy of a little space. This field was sowed in the spring of 1902 with oats bought at a feed-store and also with a mixture of timothy and clover seed. The first year I found growing among the oats, sparingly, *Camelina sativa*, Crantz. besides a number of other more common weeds of grain fields, such as *Brassica* spp., *Spergula arvensis*, L., *Agrostemma Githago*, L., *Linum usitatissimum*, L., and *Bromus secalinus*, L. In 1903 an abundance of *Viola arvensis*, Murr., in May was followed in July by a quantity of *Cuscuta Epithymum*, Murr., in one patch, with occasional plants of *Matricaria inodora*, L., and perhaps seven or eight individuals of *Anthemis tinctoria*, L. The list is finished with *Crepis virens*, L., which was found scattered over the field on Sept. 3. Of the above species *Camelina sativa*, L., and *Matricaria inodora*, L. are not previously reported from the state so far as I know, while *Crepis virens*, L. does not appear in any list at hand although credited to the state in Britton's Manual. The *Camelina* can hardly claim a permanent place in our flora, as it seems to have already vanished; the *Matricaria* will be looked for with interest in 1904; but the *Crepis* has every appearance of being well established.—E. B. HARGER, Oxford, Connecticut.